

SPORTS

OLYMPIC SEMINAR

Over a hundred young instructors, coaches and experts in physical education and sport from 37 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America have arrived in Moscow for the International "Olympic solidarity" seminar now taking place at the State Physical Education Institute. They came to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Olympic Committee and the USSR Sports Committee.

Like my colleagues I was glad to receive an invitation to the USSR said Colombian physiologist coach Víctor Montoya. It seems to me that it was only recently that I was competing myself. I dreamt of seeing well-known Soviet sportsmen in the flesh and to learn from their brilliant masters — and here I am now in Moscow.

The participants in the seminar will be lectured by noted experts and coaches, met with Olympic and world champions and attend practicals in the way they will benefit from the Soviet experience in the development of physical education and sport.

Your country demonstrates Olympic solidarity, particularly with those nations, who have recently won their independence. Montoya pointed out. Here in Moscow we have become still more convinced that sport furthers the interests of peace, friendship and solidarity among nations. I am sure the seminar will help promote the Olympic ideals, he emphasized.

The seminar will end on February 7.



Alexander Ramanov and leader Alexander Sopin establish a record in the 100 km pursuit race. Photo by Yuri Turov

HIGH SPEEDS AT KRYLATSKOYE

The 4 km pursuit race at the national winter cycling championship at the Krylatskoye Olympic track was a closely contested event. The winning quartet of Olympic champion Valery Moshin, world and national titles Konstantin Kirsitsov and promising Alexander Petrov and Maksim Ganevich from the sports clubs team made good time, clocking 4 min 18.04 sec. Second-placed Leningrad Physical Education Institute team, which included two Olympic champions, Viktor Manakov and Alexander Krasnov, clocked 4:20.16. Latvia took the bronze medals.

The keen competition in this track event makes us hopeful that the USSR has a good chance of retaining its world title. A new world record of 1 hr 04.400 sec was set by Alexander Ramanov and leader Alexander Sopin in the 100 km pursuit race. In the process they surpassed world records in the 50 km race (37.21.314) and in the hour's time trial (80 km 424 m).

The seminar will end on February 7.



MEETING IN LOS ANGELES

The Moscow Olympics was splendidly organized and a great success, I reckon it was the best Olympics yet. It is unlikely that we will be as successful for we face several major problems. We have, nevertheless, to comply with the Olympic Charter rules Peter V. Ueberroth, chairman of the organizing Committee of the 1984 Summer Olympics, told a group of Soviet correspondents, who put several questions to him following a meeting in Los Angeles of the heads of the Olympic movement.

Austrian 'strangers' triumph

Austrian Franz Gruber took the silver medal.

Gruber's success is all the more significant for in the first run such as Svede logemar Stenmark, and winner of the past two world cups American Phil Mahre as well as Yugoslav Bojan Kitzel, whom his compatriots

FLYING DUTCHMEN IN THE LEAD

On January 29-30, The Hague was the venue of the 70th European Speedskating Championship. The weather conditions were far from charitable, with the effects of the driving wind, rain, snow and rapid changes in temperature being particularly felt in the 10,000-metre race.

The title of absolute champion was won by G. Van der Dijck of Holland. J. Koenig, also of Holland, came second, and B. Nyland of Norway third.

The championship was contested by three Soviet skaters —

Dmitry Bokharyov, Viktor Slobodin and Alexander Baranov in the all-round event. Baranov came seventh. Bokharyov, 21, is the youngest member of the Soviet team and, while at the second prize in the last year's world championship, was far from disappointed, as he fell and almost at once dropped out of the all-round event in the 5,000-metre race. This was remedied by his being the runner-up in the 1,500- and 5,000-metre events.

VICTORY FOR SOVIET WRESTLERS

The USSR took eight of the ten divisions at a record international tournament in Thessaloniki.

Taking part were around 200 wrestlers from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Romania, the USA, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Valentin Jordanov, of Bulgaria, took the 42 kg division and Achim Rein, of the USA, defeated Olympic champion Svetlana Abaidova in the 68 kg division.

Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Valentin Jordanov, of Bulgaria, took the 42 kg division and Achim Rein, of the USA, defeated Olympic champion Svetlana Abaidova in the 68 kg division.

Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Valentin Jordanov, of Bulgaria, took the 42 kg division and Achim Rein, of the USA, defeated Olympic champion Svetlana Abaidova in the 68 kg division.

Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Valentin Jordanov, of Bulgaria, took the 42 kg division and Achim Rein, of the USA, defeated Olympic champion Svetlana Abaidova in the 68 kg division.

Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Valentin Jordanov, of Bulgaria, took the 42 kg division and Achim Rein, of the USA, defeated Olympic champion Svetlana Abaidova in the 68 kg division.

Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Valentin Jordanov, of Bulgaria, took the 42 kg division and Achim Rein, of the USA, defeated Olympic champion Svetlana Abaidova in the 68 kg division.

Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Valentin Jordanov, of Bulgaria, took the 42 kg division and Achim Rein, of the USA, defeated Olympic champion Svetlana Abaidova in the 68 kg division.

Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Valentin Jordanov, of Bulgaria, took the 42 kg division and Achim Rein, of the USA, defeated Olympic champion Svetlana Abaidova in the 68 kg division.

Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Valentin Jordanov, of Bulgaria, took the 42 kg division and Achim Rein, of the USA, defeated Olympic champion Svetlana Abaidova in the 68 kg division.

Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Valentin Jordanov, of Bulgaria, took the 42 kg division and Achim Rein, of the USA, defeated Olympic champion Svetlana Abaidova in the 68 kg division.

Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Valentin Jordanov, of Bulgaria, took the 42 kg division and Achim Rein, of the USA, defeated Olympic champion Svetlana Abaidova in the 68 kg division.

Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Valentin Jordanov, of Bulgaria, took the 42 kg division and Achim Rein, of the USA, defeated Olympic champion Svetlana Abaidova in the 68 kg division.

Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Valentin Jordanov, of Bulgaria, took the 42 kg division and Achim Rein, of the USA, defeated Olympic champion Svetlana Abaidova in the 68 kg division.

Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Valentin Jordanov, of Bulgaria, took the 42 kg division and Achim Rein, of the USA, defeated Olympic champion Svetlana Abaidova in the 68 kg division.

Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Valentin Jordanov, of Bulgaria, took the 42 kg division and Achim Rein, of the USA, defeated Olympic champion Svetlana Abaidova in the 68 kg division.

Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Valentin Jordanov, of Bulgaria, took the 42 kg division and Achim Rein, of the USA, defeated Olympic champion Svetlana Abaidova in the 68 kg division.

Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Valentin Jordanov, of Bulgaria, took the 42 kg division and Achim Rein, of the USA, defeated Olympic champion Svetlana Abaidova in the 68 kg division.

Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Valentin Jordanov, of Bulgaria, took the 42 kg division and Achim Rein, of the USA, defeated Olympic champion Svetlana Abaidova in the 68 kg division.

Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Valentin Jordanov, of Bulgaria, took the 42 kg division and Achim Rein, of the USA, defeated Olympic champion Svetlana Abaidova in the 68 kg division.

Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Valentin Jordanov, of Bulgaria, took the 42 kg division and Achim Rein, of the USA, defeated Olympic champion Svetlana Abaidova in the 68 kg division.

Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Valentin Jordanov, of Bulgaria, took the 42 kg division and Achim Rein, of the USA, defeated Olympic champion Svetlana Abaidova in the 68 kg division.

Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Valentin Jordanov, of Bulgaria, took the 42 kg division and Achim Rein, of the USA, defeated Olympic champion Svetlana Abaidova in the 68 kg division.

Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Valentin Jordanov, of Bulgaria, took the 42 kg division and Achim Rein, of the USA, defeated Olympic champion Svetlana Abaidova in the 68 kg division.

Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Valentin Jordanov, of Bulgaria, took the 42 kg division and Achim Rein, of the USA, defeated Olympic champion Svetlana Abaidova in the 68 kg division.

Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Valentin Jordanov, of Bulgaria, took the 42 kg division and Achim Rein, of the USA, defeated Olympic champion Svetlana Abaidova in the 68 kg division.

Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Valentin Jordanov, of Bulgaria, took the 42 kg division and Achim Rein, of the USA, defeated Olympic champion Svetlana Abaidova in the 68 kg division.

Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Valentin Jordanov, of Bulgaria, took the 42 kg division and Achim Rein, of the USA, defeated Olympic champion Svetlana Abaidova in the 68 kg division.

Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Valentin Jordanov, of Bulgaria, took the 42 kg division and Achim Rein, of the USA, defeated Olympic champion Svetlana Abaidova in the 68 kg division.

Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Valentin Jordanov, of Bulgaria, took the 42 kg division and Achim Rein, of the USA, defeated Olympic champion Svetlana Abaidova in the 68 kg division.

Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Valentin Jordanov, of Bulgaria, took the 42 kg division and Achim Rein, of the USA, defeated Olympic champion Svetlana Abaidova in the 68 kg division.

Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Valentin Jordanov, of Bulgaria, took the 42 kg division and Achim Rein, of the USA, defeated Olympic champion Svetlana Abaidova in the 68 kg division.

Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Valentin Jordanov, of Bulgaria, took the 42 kg division and Achim Rein, of the USA, defeated Olympic champion Svetlana Abaidova in the 68 kg division.

Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Valentin Jordanov, of Bulgaria, took the 42 kg division and Achim Rein, of the USA, defeated Olympic champion Svetlana Abaidova in the 68 kg division.

Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Valentin Jordanov, of Bulgaria, took the 42 kg division and Achim Rein, of the USA, defeated Olympic champion Svetlana Abaidova in the 68 kg division.

Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Valentin Jordanov, of Bulgaria, took the 42 kg division and Achim Rein, of the USA, defeated Olympic champion Svetlana Abaidova in the 68 kg division.

Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Valentin Jordanov, of Bulgaria, took the 42 kg division and Achim Rein, of the USA, defeated Olympic champion Svetlana Abaidova in the 68 kg division.

Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Valentin Jordanov, of Bulgaria, took the 42 kg division and Achim Rein, of the USA, defeated Olympic champion Svetlana Abaidova in the 68 kg division.

Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Valentin Jordanov, of Bulgaria, took the 42 kg division and Achim Rein, of the USA, defeated Olympic champion Svetlana Abaidova in the 68 kg division.

Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Valentin Jordanov, of Bulgaria, took the 42 kg division and Achim Rein, of the USA, defeated Olympic champion Svetlana Abaidova in the 68 kg division.

Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Valentin Jordanov, of Bulgaria, took the 42 kg division and Achim Rein, of the USA, defeated Olympic champion Svetlana Abaidova in the 68 kg division.

Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Valentin Jordanov, of Bulgaria, took the 42 kg division and Achim Rein, of the USA, defeated Olympic champion Svetlana Abaidova in the 68 kg division.

Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Valentin Jordanov, of Bulgaria, took the 42 kg division and Achim Rein, of the USA, defeated Olympic champion Svetlana Abaidova in the 68 kg division.

Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Valentin Jordanov, of Bulgaria, took the 42 kg division and Achim Rein, of the USA, defeated Olympic champion Svetlana Abaidova in the 68 kg division.

Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Valentin Jordanov, of Bulgaria, took the 42 kg division and Achim Rein, of the USA, defeated Olympic champion Svetlana Abaidova in the 68 kg division.

Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Valentin Jordanov, of Bulgaria, took the 42 kg division and Achim Rein, of the USA, defeated Olympic champion Svetlana Abaidova in the 68 kg division.

Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Valentin Jordanov, of Bulgaria, took the 42 kg division and Achim Rein, of the USA, defeated Olympic champion Svetlana Abaidova in the 68 kg division.

Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Valentin Jordanov, of Bulgaria, took the 42 kg division and Achim Rein, of the USA, defeated Olympic champion Svetlana Abaidova in the 68 kg division.

Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Valentin Jordanov, of Bulgaria, took the 42 kg division and Achim Rein, of the USA, defeated Olympic champion Svetlana Abaidova in the 68 kg division.

Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Valentin Jordanov, of Bulgaria, took the 42 kg division and Ach

THE WORLD

IN DEFENCE OF THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT

Delhi. The Prime Minister of India, Indira Gandhi, speaking at a mass rally in the Indian capital, pointed out that certain powers are redeveloping their efforts to weaken the non-aligned movement and to split its ranks. The evidence at this is that recently the Western mass media has begun a propaganda campaign directed against India and the policies of its government, said Mrs Gandhi. Such inside actions are directed at the non-aligned movement.

Israel must get out of Lebanon, says AAPSO

Cairo. A statement by the permanent secretariat of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) has demanded the immediate cessation of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, the withdrawal of the occupation forces, and the preserving of the independence and territorial integrity of that country. The statement emphasizes that following the large-scale aggression and mass crime committed against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, Tel Aviv has started to expand its operations

undermining the India's authority before the 7th Conference of Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries which opens in Delhi at the beginning of March, and to thwart its work. The head of the Indian government expressed firm confidence that despite all the attempts to prevent the forthcoming forum from taking place, it will go on successfully, and will promote the strengthening of the position of the non-aligned movement.



This is a guarantee of complete security and freedom.
Drawing by Konstantin Rybnikov

Vietnamese proposal rejected by China

Hanoi. The government of Vietnam has decided to take unilateral measures to secure peace along the Vietnamese-Chinese border during the traditional celebrations of the New Year occurring the lunar calendar.

Thus reads a statement distributed in Hanoi by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. On January 17, it is noted in the statement, Vietnam suggested to China that all armed actions

along the border between the two countries be brought to an end over the period between 5 and 19 February 1983 for the purpose of enabling the inhabitants of the border districts to celebrate the New Year according to the lunar calendar in a peaceful atmosphere. Unfortunately, China has not accepted Vietnam's constructive proposal which testifies to its unwillingness to relax tension along the border.

NATO SHOULD WORK FOR AGREEMENT

London. The nuclear arms race should be halted, otherwise it can spell out disaster for mankind. Nothing is as important as the prevention of nuclear war and ensuring the security of the future generations. Such is the conclusion of a book, recently published by a group of noted Cambridge University scholars: Nobel Prize Winner M. Ryle, D. Barber, P. Bateson, and others.

The authors are convinced that the North Atlantic Alliance as a whole should not include any new nuclear weapons in their arsenals, primarily Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles, and neutron warheads for the Lance missile. They charged that NATO should try to reach agreement with the Warsaw Treaty member-countries that the testifies to its unwillingness to relax tension along the border.

VIEWPOINT

Igor DANILIN

DANGEROUS TRIANGLE

In marking the beginning of 1983 by the setting up of the Central Military Command (Cencom) with responsibility for a region including 19 countries of the Indian Ocean basin and the Persian Gulf, Washington has implemented only one part of its so-called new Asian strategy.

The second part of its doctrine which relies chiefly on force is now being carried out, i.e., the bolstering of American positions in East Asia through the creation of the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul triangle.

Now that America has quit Vietnam, Western Europe and South Korea are the frontline defence zone, as declared back in 1973 by then US Defense Secretary J. Schlesinger. Dashed to Indochina, the United States has taken to viewing South Korea as its beachhead in East Asia. Here it has a 40,000-strong expeditionary corps, in addition to nuclear strike forces (around 700 types of nuclear munitions of varying power, among them bombs, mines, shells and missile warheads). In fact the US command is also in

charge of the 600,000-strong South Korean army. Since 1976 the Americans and South Koreans have been staging joint war games codenamed Team Spirit.

The critical importance that Washington attaches to the puppet regime in Seoul is shown by the fact that on coming into office Ronald Reagan chose Seoul dictator Park Chung Hee to be the first of his high-placed foreign guests, promising him billions of dollars worth of military supplies. And to top this, Reagan assured his visitor that Tokyo would shoulder the burden of helping the anti-popular regime in South Korea in power.

It took two years, however, for this promise to materialize.

The then Japanese government of T. Suzuki used its pretext of racial Seoul's demand for no less than 6,000 million dollars for the protection of the "far east". The Japanese government feared adverse repercussions in case of an infringement of the country's peaceful constitution banning military activity outside the nation's defensive framework. For the same reason Japan refused to cave in to

American-Japanese military cooperation already envisaged the establishment of Japanese air and sea bases within a 1,000-mile zone off Japan's shores. Having once steeled its military muscle, Japanese militarism might well want to avenge the failure of its plan in World War II — is the well-justified opinion of many South-East Asian leaders.

The Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military triangle doubtlessly poses a threat for the whole of Asia.

cooperation with the United States and South Korea is confirmed by the participation of Japanese observers in the Team Spirit-83 games, which simulated the use of nuclear weapons and polished up joint operations by the United States, Japan and South Korea.

The monarch and provocative nature of the games forced the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to place its entire army, as well as the people's security services and militia on full combat alert.

The triple military alliance in the Far East is spearheaded not just against the "Soviet threat", but is being trumpeted by its organizers. Nakasone sees participation in it as a means of creating a strong Japanese army and obliterating Japan's status similar to that of the NATO countries. Nakasone is opposed to Article 9 of the present Japanese constitution renouncing the creation of armed forces or war as a means of settling international disputes. It was not for nothing, fresh in office, that he visited the Yasukuni Shrine, the prime symbol of Japanese chauvinism and militarism.

During his stay in America the Japanese prime minister made no bones about setting out his credo in an interview with "The Washington Post". I personally believe, he claimed, that the whole of Japan should resemble an invincible aircraft carrier.

American-Japanese military cooperation already envisages the establishment of Japanese air and sea bases within a 1,000-mile zone off Japan's shores. Having once steeled its military muscle, Japanese militarism might well want to avenge the failure of its plan in World War II — is the well-justified opinion of many South-East Asian leaders.

The Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military triangle doubtlessly poses a threat for the whole of Asia.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE HANDS IN CREDENTIALS

Paris. This is an ideal opportunity of drawing attention to the friendship between our two countries, which started a long time ago, as well as to the special importance I attach to relations between the USSR and France, said French President François Mitterrand, addressing a ceremony in the Elysée Palace at which Yury Vorenkov, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in France, handed in his credentials. Among other things, the President expressed the wish that economic and cultural relations between the two countries be expanded and reach a still higher level.

There exist numerous questions of common interest which could be approached in a more positive spirit, he said. Among these, I place first and foremost the protection of peace and security in our two countries. Therefore, I hope that the Geneva talks be completed successfully and that a disarmament conference in Europe be called.

EEC statistics puts the unemployment rate in all Common Market countries (excluding Greece) at 12 million.

Over the first eleven months of the past year, the United States deficit in trade with Japan rose to 18 thousand million dollars, the Kyodo news agency reports.

Australia's population stood at 15,175,000 as of June 30, 1982, a 248,000 increase over a year's time.

The main police department in Japan has issued crime statistics for the past year, 1982 was a record high in this respect after 1948 and 1949, with 1,392 various crimes, omitting those committed on the roads.

Allocations for the British police are to go up by almost 300 million.

The Conservatives plan to cut government spending on the development of industry, power engineering, and on the creation of jobs by 8.5 per cent.

Allocations for education, science and the arts are to be reduced by 5.4 per cent.

NICARAGUA GIVES SHORT SHrift TO TERRORISTS

Managua. State Security agencies in Nicaragua have put out of action a gang of CIA-trained terrorists who were operating in the Nicaraguan capital. They had CIA instructions to organize a series of acts of sabotage and terrorism and also to conduct subversive propaganda.

As was stated in a press conference here by L. Serrano, chief of the state security department, in December last year, the counter-revolutionaries made an attempt on the lives of the Nicaraguan leaders by detonating a bomb under the review stand on 19 July Square where the closing ceremony of a national youth meeting was due to take place. The attempt failed because the meeting was held in another place.

Six terrorists were arrested. Weapons and explosives of American manufacture were found in their possession. The bombs were filled with special explosives invented and manufactured by the CIA. Having a tremendous destructive power, they are specially designed for terrorist action. The military equipment seized from the terrorists is identical to that used by the United States in Vietnam and to that delivered to counter-revolutionary groups in Angola and Ethiopia.

Now that America has quit Vietnam, Western Europe and South Korea are the frontline defence zone, as declared back in 1973 by then US Defense Secretary J. Schlesinger. Dashed to Indochina, the United States has taken to viewing South Korea as its beachhead in East Asia. Here it has a 40,000-strong expeditionary corps, in addition to nuclear strike forces (around 700 types of nuclear munitions of varying power, among them bombs, mines, shells and missile warheads). In fact the US command is also in

MIN INFORMATION No. 14, 1983

MIN INFORMATION No. 15, 1983

THE WORLD

FACTS and EVENTS

The Pentagon is carrying on with intensive construction work on another American military advanced post in the area of al-Khasab in the strategically vital Panhandle of Musandam which belongs to the Sultanate of Oman. French-Press news agency reports. Motorways, a harbor for ships and a landing strip have been built here for use by the Panhandle. Other installations are under construction which will make it possible to receive rapid deployment forces troops at the base and to service military hardware there.

Algeria and Niger have signed an agreement defining the 600-mile border strip separating the two countries. Before this agreement, the border was an imaginary line passing through the desert.

In 1982 there was a 7.2 per cent fall in car sales in the United States as compared with 1981.

EEC statistics puts the unemployment rate in all Common Market countries (excluding Greece) at 12 million.

Over the first eleven months of the past year, the United States deficit in trade with Japan rose to 18 thousand million dollars, the Kyodo news agency reports.

Australia's population stood at 15,175,000 as of June 30, 1982, a 248,000 increase over a year's time.

The main police department in Japan has issued crime statistics for the past year, 1982 was a record high in this respect after 1948 and 1949, with 1,392 various crimes, omitting those committed on the roads.

Allocations for the British police are to go up by almost 300 million.

The Conservatives plan to cut government spending on the development of industry, power engineering, and on the creation of jobs by 8.5 per cent.

Allocations for education, science and the arts are to be reduced by 5.4 per cent.

PEOPLE

Giant

AIRBUS FOR EUROPE

The European consortium "The Airbus Industry" has designed a major aircraft, the "A310-300" to be fitted with horizontal fuel tanks placed tailwards.

With its full complement of 210 passengers, its range will be 7,500 kilometres. Flying tests on the first model of the plane may begin in October.

Demanding that N. Ismail be brought to court, the newspaper "Al-Sheeb" states that in his prison cell he has been subjected to torture and persecution. The newspaper also accuses the former minister of falsifying the results of elections and referendums conducted in the country during Sadeq's term of office of involvement with a number of major criminals, and of organizing court reprisals against Egyptian patriots or deliberately fabricated accusations.

The pumping of the fuel into the additional tanks will be controlled by computer which will

turn the necessary valves and pumps on and off. The location of the plane's centre of gravity will be shown automatically on indicators and in the cockpit.

The pumping of the fuel between wing and tail tanks will start automatically with the changes in the position of the plane's wings in flight, and also during takeoff and landing.

When the plane is about to land all fuel will be pumped into the main tanks. If the automatic control system breaks down, the pumping can be done manually, and in case of a power supply failure — via the force of gravity.

The pumping of the fuel into the additional tanks will be controlled by computer which will

COLLOQUIUM AT THE SORBONNE

An international colloquium on the problems of teaching and learning Russian has just ended at the Sorbonne. It was held on the initiative of the France-USSR Society and of the French Society of Teachers of Russian. It was attended by noted Soviet and French scholars

as well as by teachers and students from universities in France, Britain, Holland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the USA, Canada, Japan and other countries.

Those taking part in the colloquium stressed the considerable growth of interest in Russia in the world. At present some 23 million people study the language outside the USSR.

as well as by teachers and students from universities in France, Britain, Holland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the USA, Canada, Japan and other countries.

Those taking part in the colloquium stressed the considerable growth of interest in Russia in the world. At present some 23 million people study the language outside the USSR.

as well as by teachers and students from universities in France, Britain, Holland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the USA, Canada, Japan and other countries.

as well as by teachers and students from universities in France, Britain, Holland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the USA, Canada, Japan and other countries.

as well as by teachers and students from universities in France, Britain, Holland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the USA, Canada, Japan and other countries.

as well as by teachers and students from universities in France, Britain, Holland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the USA, Canada, Japan and other countries.

as well as by teachers and students from universities in France, Britain, Holland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the USA, Canada, Japan and other countries.

as well as by teachers and students from universities in France, Britain, Holland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the USA, Canada, Japan and other countries.

as well as by teachers and students from universities in France, Britain, Holland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the USA, Canada, Japan and other countries.

as well as by teachers and students from universities in France, Britain, Holland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the USA, Canada, Japan and other countries.

as well as by teachers and students from universities in France, Britain, Holland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the USA, Canada, Japan and other countries.

as well as by teachers and students from universities in France, Britain, Holland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the USA, Canada, Japan and other countries.

as well as by teachers and students from universities in France, Britain, Holland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the USA, Canada, Japan and other countries.

as well as by teachers and students from universities in France, Britain, Holland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the USA, Canada, Japan and other countries.

as well as by teachers and students from universities in France, Britain, Holland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the USA, Canada, Japan and other countries.

as well as by teachers and students from universities in France, Britain, Holland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the USA, Canada, Japan and other countries.

as well as by teachers and students from universities in France, Britain, Holland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the USA, Canada, Japan and other countries.

as well as by teachers and students from universities in France, Britain, Holland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the USA, Canada, Japan and other countries.

as well as by teachers and students from universities in France, Britain, Holland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the USA, Canada, Japan and other countries.

as well as by teachers and students from universities in France, Britain, Holland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the USA, Canada, Japan and other countries.

as well as by teachers and students from universities in France, Britain, Holland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the USA, Canada, Japan and other countries.

as well as by teachers and students from universities in France, Britain, Holland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the USA, Canada, Japan and other countries.

as well as by teachers and students from universities in France, Britain, Holland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the USA, Canada, Japan and other countries.

as well as by teachers and students from universities in France, Britain, Holland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the USA, Canada, Japan and other countries.

as well as by teachers and students from universities in France, Britain, Holland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the USA, Canada, Japan and other countries.

as well as by teachers and students from universities in France, Britain, Holland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the USA, Canada, Japan and other countries.

as well as by teachers and students from universities in France, Britain, Holland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the USA, Canada, Japan and other countries.

as well as by teachers and students from universities in France, Britain, Holland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the USA, Canada, Japan and other countries.

as well as by teachers and students from universities in France, Britain, Holland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia,

ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

KOLA BELDY



We hear an unusual, long-drawn-out melody, and in our mind's eye we see a doggedly chancing across the tundra with the driver slinging an aeditus song. When the last sound dies down, and the lights go on in the auditorium, the mass bowing to the enthusiastic applause is 48-year-old Narvaez singer, Kola Beldy.

The Narvaez are a small nationality who live on the banks of the Amur River in the Far East. Whereas in 1913 they numbered slightly over three thousand, today they have a population of 11 thousand.

Kola Beldy was born into a hunter and fisherman's family. When he was small, his father died while out hunting, and soon afterwards his mother died too. So Kola grew up in an orphanage.

The future singer's life was not as easy now, and yet he was happy. He served in the Pacific Fleet where he became a member of amateur companies and performed in amateur concerts. At one of these he was spotted by professionals musicians who suggested he should join the Pacific Fleet's professional company of stage and dances.

Even then Kola Beldy's strong voice with its unique timbre and his unusual repertoire of songs brought him success.

The young singer's real debut, however, came at the 1960 Youth and Student Festival held in 1967 in Moscow. Having won a prize at the festival, he began to study singing seriously with the famous Soviet singer, Pavel Lebedev.

Since then he has extensively toured the Soviet Union and visited 50 other countries.

Kola Beldy specializes in the songs of the minor nationalities who live in the Far North, Siberia and the Far East, singing them both in the original and in Russian translation.

"My Polar Star" is Kola Beldy's new programme in which he is accompanied by the Narvaez (Narvaez) folk ensemble. Kola Beldy is very clever at reproducing basic folk elements — unusual musical sounds, imitations of the sounds of nature and the peculiar rhythms of folk songs.

Recently, the Melodia recording company in Moscow completed an LP of Kola Beldy singing the songs of nine minor nationalities. And preparations are in hand for two more records. This unique musical anthology will be the only one of its kind in the world.

Soviet television has featured him in a concert programme given by the singer, which is soon to be on its first showing.

Igor MIKHAILOV

MOSCOW THEATRE TOURS CUBA

The Moscow Lenin Komsomol Theatre has started a tour at Cuba.

We are proud that we are the first Soviet theatre company to tour Freedom Island, said the company director Mark Zakharov. For me this trip is particularly exciting. It was in Cuba in 1974 that I first had the idea of staging a performance based on Latin American literature. We were all then under the impression of the tragic events in Chile when the fascist junta came to power; we all keenly felt the death of the great Chilean poet Pablo Neruda. The result was

"The Star and Death of Joao Murilo", a production which has enjoyed success at our theatre for a number of years. Today we are performing this tragic drama, based on a poem by Pablo Neruda to Cuban spectators.

An exhibition of paintings by Lori Pavlenkovich has opened at the memorial house in Moscow, attached to the Museum of Friendship of the Peoples of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences (3 Bolshaya Gruzinskaya St.). The sprawling world of this Transcaucasian republic is revealed to visitors to the exhibition via the artist's paintings, landscapes, cityscapes and sketches.

New donations to Soviet museums



An official ceremony was held at the Central Artists Club in Moscow recently at which works of art from an exhibition — "Artists to the People" — were presented to the Hermitage Museum, in Leningrad, to the Tretyakov Gallery, the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts, and the museums in the Kremlin in Moscow, to the USSR Picture Gallery which is now in a temporary stage, as well as to a number of museums in remote areas of the country.

This is the first time that such a major collection, including nearly a thousand paintings, pieces of sculpture, and drawings has been made available to our museums, said Vladimir Vodolin, Secretary of the Board of the USSR Artists Union. Apart from items by modern artists the collection includes many masterpieces of Soviet art — works, for instance, by Vero Muhina, Dmitry Moor, Sergei Konenkov, Georgi Vrachesh, Sergei Gerasimov, Vladimir Pavlovsky and others. Our museums are also to receive works by such famous foreign masters as Pablo Picasso and Renato Guttuso.

Speaking of the activities of Olivier on the Soviet market, he pointed out that at present the firm is discussing with its Soviet partners a range of projects related to chemistry, petrochemistry and the plastic industry.

After the French specialized "Agroprom-82" exhibition held last fall in Moscow, Soviet organizations showed interest in a series of machines for growing vegetables and other agricultural crops. Olivier is now taking part in discussions for the joint production of such machines in the Soviet Union.

1982 was a fairly successful year for the firm. The past five

BUSINESS

Ladas with right-hand steering for Britain

British motorists are buying increasing numbers of the elegant Lada cars made at the VAZ car works, to the Volgograd city of Togliatti. The traditional customer for these vehicles is Lada Cars of Great Britain. Whereas last year, this country sold Britain 13 thousand VAZes, a contract was recently signed for the despatch to Britain in 1983 of as many as 18 thousand Ladas of different models.

This year's deliveries include cars with right-hand steering. Besides, this country also supplies Britain with Niva cross-country vehicles with a four-wheel drive. Like the Lada, the Niva is comfortable, has a nice-looking dashboard, is responsive to the driver and easy to control. Some at the Nivas being sent this year to Britain also have right-hand steering.

Over the past five years, the USSR has exported nearly 80 thousand cars of different makes to Britain. Nearly 200 garages have been opened to service them.

Via Olivier and its 300 offices

This year Olivier hopes for a significant expansion in bilateral cooperation. Daniel Persouyre, head of the Moscow office of the biggest trading firm in France, told our correspondent.

Among possible future trends in such cooperation, Persouyre mentioned in particular joint operations with Soviet organizations in third countries. In addition, Olivier is prepared, through its offices, of which there are over 300 in the world, to promote Soviet goods in the firm's developed markets. Daniel Persouyre stressed that the firm's management is studying other possibilities for the development of bilateral links.

Speaking of the activities of Olivier on the Soviet market, he pointed out that at present the firm is discussing with its Soviet partners a range of projects related to chemistry, petrochemistry and the plastic industry.

After the French specialized "Agroprom-82" exhibition held last fall in Moscow, Soviet organizations showed interest in a series of machines for growing vegetables and other agricultural crops. Olivier is now taking part in discussions for the joint production of such machines in the Soviet Union.

1982 was a fairly successful year for the firm. The past five

Contacts and contracts

© Polygraphic offset printing machines will be delivered in the USSR under a contract between V/O Technopromimpor and the Indian firm of Optimach.

SZD coaches are provided with everything you need to travel in comfort. Cosy compartments, first class service plus traditional Russian hospitality will contribute to your good mood and make your journey a relaxing and agreeable experience.

Every train within the Soviet territory is equipped with a dining-car where you will be served breakfast, lunch and dinner; various hors d'oeuvres, vintage wines, juice, fruit, liqueurs and sweets are also available.

Your expenses will be minimal, as well as the least expensive form of travel.

Organized groups of 10 or more adult passengers are entitled to discounts on the services linking Moscow with Aachen, Hamburg, Berlin, Ostend, Houth van Holland, Paris, Vienna, Rome, Turin, Athens, Istanbul, Stockholm, Oslo, Helsinki, Copenhagen or Leningrad with Cologne and Helsinki, or Kiev with Paris. Discounts amount to between 25 to 40 per cent of your ticket.

For further information on Soviet sleeping-car services please contact your nearest travel agency or tourist office. Soviet Rail will always be glad to welcome you aboard their trains!



VIETNAM'S MOST UP-TO-DATE PIT

The first stage of the Mong Duong pit, built with Soviet technical assistance, has gone into operation in Vietnam.

The capacity of the first stage is not great — a mere 450,000 tonnes of coal a year. This is the country's most up-to-date mining. We hope that Mong Duong will become a centre for training highly skilled workers, said Nguyen Chan, Minister of Mines and Coal of the SAV.

Today, nearly 90 per cent of the coal in Vietnam is extracted at mines built with Soviet technical assistance. Many of the

Vietnamese specialists receive their diplomas at the Moscow Mining Institute, while others undergo training at Soviet universities. At Mong Duong, there is a vocational school built and run with the assistance of the Soviet Union.

Vietnam intends to raise the output of coal from 6.2 million tonnes in 1982 to 6.5 million in the current year, and to bring it up to 8.5 million tonnes in 1985. Moreover, the chief growth in coal production will accrue from the installations, built with Soviet assistance.

FRIENDSHIP AT SEA

The friendship born of the joint struggle by the peoples of the USSR and the USA against fascism during the years of World War II should not be arbitrarily broken. Business cooperation is a reliable way of consolidating such ties.

The Soviet team features European champions and prize winners Valentina Popova, Myura Sulelova, Inna Kovaleva, etc.

RACING Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.) 6 — Racing and trotting. At 1 p.m.

WEATHER February 5-7

In Moscow, city and region, snow is expected, rather heavy at the beginning of the period. Night temperatures of -5°C and at -1°C , -5°C is the daytime. NE wind veering to S. later.

STATE BANK OF THE USSR

French franc	100	13.44
Deutsche mark of the Federal Republic of Germany	100	20.63
Indian rupee	100	5.19
Italian lira	1000	5.14
Japanese yen	100	5.01
Spanish peseta	100	5.54
US dollar	100	7.74

I will never forget it. When

NEW SOUVENIR SHEET



The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a souvenir sheet "The State Emblem of the USSR". The following inscription is in the center: "The Narva collection contains unique works by masters of the USSR Renaissance". It shows portraits in the development of the Narva art.

Philately

MYTHS OF THE WORLD

The Sovetskaya Encyclopedia Publishers has come out with a two-volume encyclopedia, "The Myths of the Peoples of the World".

This publication represents one of the first attempts ever to collect, in a systematic and comprehensive form, the myths of the peoples of the world. It also includes mythological ideas and subjects which cross out of both fantasy and which have been devoured by heretical priests, religious thinkers and philosophers.

The encyclopedia has two aims. On the one hand, to provide the reader with information on the treatment given to mythological images and subjects in literature and the arts. On the other hand, to satisfy a more profound interest in mythology, folklore and the history of religion. The encyclopedia brings together generalized material on mythological images and subjects as well as on scholarly theories and schools in the study of mythology. Some articles deal with problems which are still causes of dispute in specialized literature.

At Iba Moslim Studio, director Yevgeny Tashkov is shooting a six-part television film based on Dostoevsky's novel, "A Raw Youth". The male role, that of Arskiy, is played by the young actor Andrey Tashkov, the director's son. Other stars in the cast are Natalya Gudarova and Oleg Berzov.

Yevgeny Tashkov (left) during the filming.

ANCIENT MELODIES COME ALIVE

Makom is the ancient music of the Oriental peoples. The public contest of makom players took place recently at the Tashkent State Conservatoire. More than forty instrumentalists and singers took part, coming from various Uzbek towns and villages.

These tunes that have lived for centuries in people's memories have never been recorded by anyone, the best of them being passed down from generation to generation. The first recordings were only made after the October 1917 Socialist Revolution.

Students are now taught in play at the Tashkent Conservatoire and at a number of music colleges and schools.



A still from the film.

WHAT'S ON!

February 5-7

THEATRES

Kremlia Peleco et Coureges. 6 (mat) — Alexandrov Soviet Army Song and Dance Ensemble. 8 (eve), 7 — Variety artists from the Phoenix-Press group.

Leningrad Central Stadium, Small Sports Arena (Luzhniki). 5, 6 — Moscow Ballet en Ic.

STUDIOS Theatral (Sverdlovsk). 5 — Khachaturian, "Spasacu" (ballet). 6 (mat) — Doubtsev; Rimsky-Korsakov, "Mozart and Salieri" (opera); Tchaikovsky, "Tolstoy" (opera); 6 (eve) — Molchansov, "Macbeth" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 5 — Strauss, "Der Zigeunerbaron" (opera); 6 (mat) — Valinberg, "The Golden Key" (ballet); 6 (eve) — Rosini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera); 7 (mat) — Tchaikovsky, "Riviera" (ballet).

Opera Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 5 (mat) — "An Old Comedy"; 5 (eve) — Ziv, "Mesmeur, Arlesian"; 6 (mat and eve) — Gladkov, "Kheltyabch"; 8 (eve) — Milyutin, "Girls in a Flurry"; 7 — Zhurbin, "Feniks".

MM INFORMATION No. 14, 1983